

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

A POLITICAL ENTENTE.

PAVING THE WAY.

LONDON, November 14.

Reuter's Agency is authoritatively informed that the friendliest discussions are going on between Great Britain and Russia, with a view to eliminating the obstacles in the way of negotiations for a political entente, when the time is ripe for the latter; but definite political steps are inopportune while the present disturbed state of Russia continues. It is felt, however, that it is already possible to pave the way, by the revision of the commercial treaty, in view of closer commercial relations. (Reuter)

FRENCH DOCKYARD STRIKE.

ATTITUDE OF GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, November 14.

The dockyard employees at Toulon, Brest, Rochefort, and Cherbourg will strike to-day. (Reuter)

PARIS, November 14.

The strike in the French dockyards has begun without disorder. Except at Toulon arsenal, the strike is only partial. (Reuter)

PARIS, November 14.

The strike is general at Toulon and partial at Brest and Cherbourg.

A circular issued by M. Thomson, Minister, assimilates the strike to desertion. The strikers will be struck off the lists.

M. Rouvier stated in the Senate that the Government would resist the strike. This statement was received with applause. (Havas)

THE POWERS AND THE PORTE.

THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 14.

It is understood that before making a naval demonstration the Powers will notify the Sultan of their preparations, in the hope that he may listen to reason at the last moment. (P.)

THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.

RESTORING ORDER.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 14.

The Governors of Odessa, Estonia, Perm, Tomsk, and Kazan have been dismissed for not having prevented the massacres. (Reuter)

ST. PETERSBURG, November 14.

The Tsar is sending aides-de-camps armed with dictatorial powers to restore order in the governments of Tchernigoff, Saratoff, and Tamboff, where disorders between the town and rural populations still continue.

There were a hundred killed in a small town in the government of Ekaterinoslav. (Reuter)

TO PROTECT AMERICAN CITIZENS.

LISBON, November 14.

It is stated that the American cruiser Minneapolis, now here, has received urgent orders to proceed to Kronstadt to protect American citizens. Marines will be disembarked if necessary. (Reuter)

MASS MEETING IN LONDON.

LONDON, November 14.

A mass meeting has been held at the Memorial Hall to protest against the Russian atrocities. A telegram was read from Mr. Bal four stating that the Government had heard with pity and horror of the massacres of Jews, and had already taken every step that seems possible to mitigate the calamity. Lord Rosebery, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Asquith, Lord Rothschild, the Archbishops of Canterbury and Westminster, and other prominent men sent similar telegrams. (Reuter)

THE ENTENTE MUNICIPAL.

FRENCH INVITATION TO L. C. C.

LONDON, November 14.

The County Council has received the most cordial invitation from the Paris Municipal Council to visit Paris in January. (Reuter)

BERLITZ SCHOOLS OF LANGUAGES

235 BRANCHES.

French, German, Italian, Greek, Arabic, etc. Private Lessons, Residence Lessons, taught by Native Masters.

ALEXANDRIA: 23 Rue de l'Eglise Copte.

CAIRO: 1 Sharia Kamel.

TRIAL LESSON FREE.

WINDSOR HOTEL Restaurant

Table d'Hôte Luncheon & Dinner

Served on the Terrace.

DELICIOUS SITUATION - SEA VIEW

ARISTON AERATED WATERS

Guaranteed Distilled.

ALEXANDRIA: 7, Rue de la Poste.

CAIRO: (opposite the Travlers Co. Works)

LOCAL AND GENERAL

The Brindisi Mail.

The Brindisi mail will arrive at Alexandria this afternoon and be distributed at the G.P.O. at 5 p.m.

Stray Dogs.

Stray and ownerless dogs found in the Sayeda Zehab quarter of Cairo during the night of the 16th inst. will be poisoned by the police.

Asphalting in Cairo.

Fagallah-street, Cairo, is to be asphalting next year. During the progress of the work the trams will run by a new route for the time being.

Fatal Tram Accident.

An Arab boy six or seven years old was run over by a tramcar this morning near the corner of Sisters-street and Mohamed Aly square. The child was killed on the spot.

British Manufacturers' Exhibition.

A general meeting in connection with the proposed exhibition of British manufactures will be held at H.B.M.'s Consulate, Alexandria, on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 4.30 p.m.

Fire on Ship.

The S.S. Westburn, which arrived at Alexandria on Monday with a fire on board, has begun discharging her cargo of coal. The fire in the hold has been almost extinguished.

Murder at Tantah.

While George Avrinos and Yanni Konatos, two residents of Tantah, were drinking together in a bar on Sunday, a dispute arose between them which ended in the former stabbing his companion fatally.

Suez Canal.

16 vessels passed through the Canal on the 10th and 11th inst., 18 of which were British, 4 German, 2 French, 1 Austrian, 1 Portuguese. The total receipts from the 1st to the 11th inst. were frs. 3,683,898.06.

Fikis at Alexandria.

The Khedive has given orders for the creation of three committees of fikis for reading the Koran in the mosques of Alexandria. The incomes of these three committees have been fixed at L.E. 700 a year.

Journalists Imprisoned.

The Court of Sayeda-Zehab, Cairo, has sentenced Ahmed Eff. Abbas and Raghib Eff. Hassan, editors of "El Khelaf," and Abd-El-Medjid Eff. Kameh, editor of the Egyptian "Papagallo," to six months' imprisonment for libelling Ibrahim Eff. Shaker, an advocate of Cairo.

El Dorado.

Alexandrians will be glad to hear that M. Conegliano has transformed the summer garden bordering on his new establishment in Cairo Station-street into a winter garden. Mr. Conegliano neglects nothing to satisfy the desires of his patrons, and the El Dorado should soon become the most frequented rendezvous in the city.

Scorpions at Kench.

Owing to the many deaths from scorpions in Kench and its neighbourhood, a society was formed some time ago for the purpose of putting an end to the pest, and a reward of two millimes for each scorpion killed was offered. From the end of May to the end of October last 4,990 scorpions had been destroyed at Kench.

Shepherd's Hotel.

From to-day a general booking office will be open at Shepherd's Hotel for the issue of 1st and 2nd-class railway passenger tickets and forwarding of luggage by passenger trains to the destination of Alexandria, Ismailia, Port Said, and Luxor during the tourist season. In addition to the general tariff rates, an extra charge of 5 millimes on every passenger ticket and on every 100 kils. of luggage, or fraction of same, will be made on all bookings from this office.

Relieving his Conscience.

Elia el Abi, an inmate of Tantah prison, has written to the Parquet stating that, being desirous of relieving his conscience, he wishes to confess the following crimes, which have hitherto been unknown to the authorities. He murdered, he says, a sheikh el Arab, by name Lembon el Saadi, near Maghagha, in the Minieh moudirieh, and sold a plot of land belonging to the Government, in the Sharkieh moudirieh, to a native, pretending that he was a delegate of the Ministry of Finance. An enquiry has been opened by the authorities.

Nile Trip.

The Anglo-American Nile Steamer and Hotel Co. announce that their first departure from Cairo to Assuan, for the twenty days' trip, will take place on the 8th December next, by the first-class tourist steamer Mayflower. Though the company's lowest rate for tourists is £4, yet residents will be afforded a special opportunity to travel by the Mayflower at the exceptionally reduced rate of £2½, which will include a first-class table, all eight-seating expenses, excursions, dragoman, &c. The Government permit of £14.8. is not included in the above fare.

Burnt to Death.

A Berberin, employed as a servant in one of the flats attached to the National Hotel, Cairo, went to sleep on Monday night and awoke to find his clothes on fire. Seized with panic the wretched man ran up and down the stairs calling for help. Mr. Rosenzweig, of the Ministry of Public Works, extinguished the flames, and the man, who did not receive any useful assistance from his fellow-servants, was conveyed to hospital in a carriage which had been sent for by a British resident. The shock from his injuries had been too great, however, and he succumbed yesterday morning.

SALT AND SODA.

QUESTION OF THE CONCESSION.

EXCITEMENT ON BOURSES.

The great excitement which was displayed on the Alexandria and Cairo Bourses yesterday, in the rush to dispose of Salt and Soda shares, was renewed this morning, when a further fall took place and tens of thousands of shares were disposed of. At midday some strong buyers appeared on the market and a slight recovery took place. The shares closed when we went to press at 24s. 6d.

It is stated that the Egyptian Government has withdrawn the salt concession, but that there are grounds for believing that an arrangement will be arrived at between the company and the Government, so that a *modus vivendi* may be established. This news, however, not official, but merely the substance of what is alleged on the Alexandria Bourse.

Lord Cromer's remarks on the subject in his last Report are worthy of quotation at the present juncture. His lordship says:—"I regard this (the salt monopoly) as one of the greatest of the remaining blot on the existing fiscal system. A country less adapted for a monopoly of salt than Upper Egypt can hardly be imagined. The desert is full of salt, which can be had for the trouble of taking it away. In the long narrow strip of inhabited land, there are but few villages which are far from some salt deposit. Smuggling, of course, takes place, and it is practically impossible to stop it. In 1904, 1,716 cases of contraband occurred; the number of persons fined or imprisoned was 1,223. In the remaining cases, the salt was seized, and the animals used in smuggling were confiscated. The number of animals thus confiscated was 489. The offenders rarely, if ever, pay the fines imposed, and, I conceive, do not much mind being imprisoned for a short time. Confiscation of the animals is probably a more severe punishment, as it must often reduce the culprits, who are all very poor, to a state of indigence. Although no domiciliary visits are ever made to search for salt, it cannot be doubted that the measures taken to repress the contraband trade are rightly regarded by the population as oppressive. I hope, therefore, that the financial situation will, at some future time, permit of a large reduction in the royalty now paid on salt. A small reduction would merely involve a loss of revenue, and would not lead to any considerable increase of consumption."

The revenue derived from the salt monopoly in 1904 was L.E. 182,000 as compared to L.E. 169,000 in 1903; 60,000 tons of salt were consumed. This is at about the rate of 5.4 kilos. per head of population. The normal consumption in most European countries is considerably higher than this figure. Prior to 1892, all salt was sold direct by the Government at a price of P.T. 800 a ton. It is now sold by the company at P.T. 500 a ton. The Government receives a royalty out of this sum of no less than P.T. 340 a ton.

EGYPTIAN ESTATES.

The Egyptian Estates, Limited, have made a most successful deal in the disposal of a fine block of land of 4,950 square metres, with a frontage of 150 metres, to Messrs. Walker and Meimaraishi, Limited, in the Ismailia quarter of Cairo, near the Credit Foncier and the E.T.C. The Egyptian Estates bought the land at L.E. 10 per square metre and sold it at L.E. 15. Immediately after the purchase Messrs. Walker and Meimaraishi were offered L.E. 20, but refused to entertain this. The profit in the transaction realised by the Egyptian Estates amounts to close on £25,000.

NEW BANKS IN EGYPT.

The Wiener Bank Verein intends to commence banking operations in Egypt shortly. This bank's two new branches at Gatala and Stamboul will be opened on January 1. As soon as these branches have been opened and are in working order, the direction of the bank will busy itself with the foundation of its new branches at Alexandria and Cairo.

PRO BONO PUBLICO?

A Cairo French contemporary announces that Mr. Terah Hooley and Mr. Horatio Bottomley are coming to Egypt this season. Our contemporary adds: Nos hôtes, qui comptent parmi les rois de la finance anglaise, se proposent d'étudier l'opportunité de contribuer au mouvement industriel du pays."

STOCK EXCHANGE SETTLING DAYS.

The Committee of the London Stock Exchange has fixed settling days as under: Nov. 14.—Central Egypt Exploration Company, Limited—7 shares of £1 each, fully paid (Nos. 100,001 to 100,007); and 99,993 Vendor's shares of £1 each, fully paid (Nos. 8 to 100,000). Nov. 22.—Erida (Egypt) Exploring Company, Limited—10,007 shares of £1 each, fully paid (Nos. 1 to 8 and 65,008 to 75,007).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The S.S. R-man Prince, from Manchester, with passengers and general cargo, left Malta on Tuesday, and is due to arrive at Alexandria on the 18th inst.

THE SUCRERIES.

THE POUTREL-DAVEY ACTION.

At 10 a.m. yesterday the 2nd Chambre Civile of the Cairo Mixed Court was asleep, or at least nodding: cases of small importance droned along—some of the members of the Bench were obviously drowsy and the audience bored. At last Judge Herzbruch called the Poutrel-Davey case, No. 50 on the roll, and the audience and Bench awoke in earnest. Mr. Guilhaumon opened the case for his client shortly before 11 a.m. and for the next forty minutes kept the Court interested, for his speech contained some most interesting passages. He described in piteous terms the plight of M. Poutrel, summoned from Europe by an urgent wire and dismissed within three hours of his arrival at Cairo, and then discussed the reasons of his dismissal. Obviously, the Hon. A. J. Davey and others had sought a scapegoat and M. Poutrel had been selected for this office: the whole beard had done its utmost to escape from the incoherence of their responsibility for the crash, some had failed, and the Hon. A. J. Davey's attempts could impose on no one. How could he explain away the letter that he had written to his colleagues on the board?—the letter containing the statement of Mr. X., who informed the Hon. A. J. Davey in the Turf Club that Sir Ernest Cassel had told him in the presence of Birch Pasha many things, and this among others, that if he did not take the Sucreries in hand a smash was inevitable, and that "he did not know how they got their dividends and meant to go into the question."

Counsel for the defence suggested that the letter might as well be produced. Mr. Guilhaumon declined, but stated that he believed in its existence and continued to take its most interesting passages as his text. All he said, pointed to the fact that the Hon. A. J. Davey knew all and had known all along before the crash, nor did he fail to avail himself of other arguments. Defendant had signed the balance-sheets, could he have possibly been ignorant of their true meaning? And much more to that effect. Then back to the famous letter: it existed, so he believed, but he would not produce it, and so saying he sat down at 11.35 a.m. and Mr. Carton de Wiart took up the defence.

Then came the first sensation. Counsel for the defence would like to know whether plaintiff's counsel had seen the original or the copy of the letter. A brief verbal skirmish followed, and then Mr. Carton de Wiart startled the Court and the audience by the statement that the letter had been stolen "with effraction" from the Sugar Company's safe, to which Mr. Guilhaumon retorted that he was not the Public Prosecutor.

Then came the defence. M. Poutrel was bringing a personal action, but the Hon. A. J. Davey had acted as he had done in his official capacity of administrator delegate, acting manager, in fact, of the whole business. On September 21, he had written officially to the board concerning M. Poutrel, and the board had given him carte blanche to dismiss M. Poutrel or accept his resignation. The letter was there, and what evidence could be clearer? Then came another incident. Mr. Guilhaumon claimed that the letter had not been communicated to him. "No," replied Mr. Carton de Wiart, "it was communicated to you last night," and added that he had himself written to the papers on the subject stating that the Hon. A. J. Davey's conduct had been approved by the board, and that Mr. Guilhaumon had replied also in the columns of the Press.

Counsel for the plaintiff argued that the Press was not the proper medium for the communication of documents. Counsel for defendant replied briskly and then Mr. Guilhaumon, on the ground that he had not studied or seen the document, asked for the postponement of the hearing. It was granted, and shortly before midday a most interesting trial was over—for the time.

We regret that owing to an error in the telephonic transmission of yesterday's account of the proceedings, Mr. Guilhaumon's name appeared as Mr. Pangalo.

CAIRO IMPROVEMENTS.

According to a native contemporary, the Finance Ministry has transmitted to the Public Works Ministry the application of a group of European financiers for the letting of the lands lying to the west of the Pyramids of Ghizeh, with a view to forming a new suburb.

It is stated that an Anglo-Egyptian company is negotiating for the purchase of the tumble-down dwellings in Boulaq, which they would demolish and in their place build houses replete with every modern comfort.

DRAGOMANS AT SUEZ.

The new tariff for dragomans at Suez is to be as follows:—

Millimes 60 per hour for first three hours, Millimes 30 for every supplee tary hour after the first three hours.

Millimes 250 for a whole day in the town, and millimes 300 for a whole day outside the town.

HASHISH SMOKING.

The Ministry of the Interior has sent a circular to the governors and moudirs throughout Egypt enjoining them to send every year on the 1st January to the Ministry of the Interior, reports on cases of hashish intoxication. Hitherto their reports have been sent on the 15th February of every year.

RUN TO FARTH.

SMART CAPTURE OF BRIGAND.

About eight years ago a case of highway robbery and murder occurred in the Mariout district, which at that time was in the Kafr Dawar markaz. A Bedouin, of the name of Abou Shalot, belonging to a family notorious for its lawlessness, was accused of the crime. He could not be found, so he was sentenced in his absence to penal servitude for life.

The police have been persistently looking for him ever since, and about three years ago a rumour was brought to their ears that this man was lurking in the neighbourhood. The police officer in charge of the district, Abdal Asim Wahbi Bfendi, went out into the desert on the criminal's trail, but Abou Shalot laid an ambush for him and badly wounded the officer and placed a shawiah and a nafir hors de combat, while he succeeded in making good his escape.

For the last two years, since the Alexandria police have taken over the Mariout district, they have never ceased to look out for Sh lo', and on Monday morning, owing to secret information, the mamour of the district, with an armed patrol of smart Sudanese policemen, went off eastwards from Amrieh and found Shalot in a house, waiting for them with a gun in his hand. He was disarmed before he could do any damage, and was brought into Alexandria Yesterday in irons by an armed escort.

The mamour and police of the Mariout district are to be congratulated on having so successfully run to earth such a dangerous criminal after so many years of search.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

All the stories about the departure or change of functions on the part of prominent Egyptian officials, which have appeared in the columns of our contemporaries, are devoid of foundation in fact.

HELLENIC NATIONALITY.

It is reported that some discoveries have been made of a remarkable series of frauds for furnishing Greek rayahs, domiciled in Egypt, with papers purporting to prove their Hellenic nationality.

THE NEW ASYLUM.

A site covering about 1:0,000 square metres has been chosen for the new asylum and its grounds in the desert near Khanka. Some 600 patients will be accommodated in the new building, and the presence on the Abbassieh Asylum will be greatly relieved by its erection.

RUSSIAN CONSULAR CHANGES.

Our Constantinople Correspondent informs us that M. Tobirkoff, secretary to the Russian Consulate at Alexandria, has been appointed to a post at Mitrovitz, to replace M. Kobumsky, himself transferred to the consulate-general at Salonica in place of M. Basilewsky, who has been appointed Russian Consul at Rio de Janeiro.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

The selection of the new director of the Pasteur Institute at Cairo has been made by the Public Health Department, and is now awaiting the approval of the Government.

NEW BRITISH CLUB.

It is expected there will be a large gathering of members of the British community in Alexandria at the meeting in the E.T.C. quarters this evening of those interested in the formation of the proposed British Club. It is unfortunate that this meeting and the meeting of the A. L. M. & D. S. should have been arranged for the same evening, but members of the latter society will have finished their business in ample time to attend the club meeting, which takes place at 9.15 p.m.

NEW CAIRO HOTEL.

The Swiss Hotels Company has just registered at the Cairo Mixed Tribunal the deed of purchase of the lands situated on the Kafr-el-Nil esplanade at the price of L.E. 10 per square metre. The work of building the new hotel to be constructed there will be begun before the new year.

SAVOY HOTEL, LUXOR.

This first-class hotel, which has been thoroughly renovated, will open for the season on the 20th inst. It is now under the management of Messrs. G. and M. Runkevitz, proprietors of the Beau-Rivage Hotel at Ramleh. This fact is a guarantee that at the Savoy Hotel, Luxor, visitors will find every comfort conducive to a pleasant stay. The hotel is near to all places of interest, with their many ruins and temples. The situation of the hotel on the river bank, with a view of the Nile traffic and beautiful surroundings, also adds to the charm of the hostelry. Special care has been taken to provide an excellent cuisine and cellar, the services of a well known chef have been secured, and a reliable service throughout has been instituted by the management. A number of applications have already been received from visitors who will put up at the Savoy for some weeks.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

NO EXTENSION IN THE SUDAN.

We are officially informed that the extension to the increase of cattle plague in the Eastern Sudan is without foundation. Bovine typhus at present is confined to the Ashram district, on the borders of Erythraea, a remote and thinly populated region, and it is hoped that police measures will soon bring the epidemic under. In any case, so far from there being an increase of cattle plague, the latest returns show a marked diminution in the number of cases.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

On the 22nd inst., the cattle markets in Upper and Lower Egypt will be opened again, and for this purpose the country has been divided into four veterinary divisions, as follows:—

1. Moudiriehs: Assuan, Kenah, Ghirgah, and Assiout; inspector, Mr. Trydell, at Assiout.
2. Moudiriehs: Minieh, Beni-Suef, Fayoum and Ghizeh; inspector, Mr. Milner, at Cairo.
3. Moudiriehs: Galioulich, Charkieh, Dakahlieh, Talkha markaz, Cherbin, Suez Canal and Damietta; inspector, Mr. Cooper, at Mansourah.
4. Moudiriehs: Menoufiyeh, B. hera and the markaz of Tanta, Zfta, Mehalla, Santa, Kafr el Sheikh, Dessouk, Kafr el Zayat and Alexandria; inspector, Mr. Herbert Mason, at Tantah.

THE PILGRIMAGE.

We understand that the escort of the Holy Carpet will this year be composed of half a battalion of regular Egyptian troops, instead of a provisional force of Reservists, as was the case last year. We need not dilate on the obvious advantages of this arrangement, and hope to be in a position to furnish our readers with details of the composition of the force in the near future.

EXCAVATIONS NEAR ABOUKIR.

Professor Flinders Petrie is shortly expected to arrive at Alexandria, in order to undertake some excavations in the vicinity of Aboukir.

DELEGATION MUNICIPALE.

(Communication Officielle)

La Délégation Municipale s'est réunie le 14 novembre 1905 à 9 h. du soir sous la présidence de Mr. Amb. Ralli.

Présents: MM. P. Fenderl, Mansour Bey Yousef, Soliman Bey Abani, E. Stross, G. Zarvudachi, membres, W. P. Chataway, administrateur, A. Willner, secrétaire p.i.

Bu raison de l'encombrement de la voie publique à Minet-el-Basal, et désirant au désir exprimer à ce sujet par l'Alexandria Produce Association, la Délégation décide d'interdire toute occupation dans ce quartier et de ne plus délivrer de rokas à cet égard.

La Délégation proposera à la Commission l'ouverture d'un crédit supplémentaire de L.E. 200 pour le service du balayage, en raison des dépenses imprévues nécessitées par le nettoyage des maisons infectées par la peste.

Elle adjuge à Mr. V. di Bari, plus bas offrant, au prix de L.E. 824, les travaux d'empierrement de la rue de la Promenade, depuis la route de Siof jusqu'à la rue Soambali, à Ramleh.

La Délégation examinera, à l'occasion de la discussion du budget de 1906, une demande de la Société Artistique tendant à accorder une allocation au Théâtre Zinina pour la saison prochaine et à porter cette allocation à L.E. 1,000.

La Délégation décide de communiquer au Gouverneur, avec avis favorable, sauf pour la durée demandée, une requête de M. Santi Boni tendant à l'installation d'un bain à proximité des terrains dits "Bains Cléopâtre," à Ramleh.

La Délégation ajourne, comme prématurée, une demande tendant à la location du terrain occupé par le Fort Kaït Bey, à l'effet d'y créer et exploiter un grand hôtel-restaurant, avec établissements balnéaires, café et concert.

L'Administrateur dépose son rapport sur le budget de 1906.

Ce rapport sera distribué à tous les membres, en vue de son examen à une prochaine séance.

La séance est levée à 11 h. 1/2 p.m.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

The Grand Caïi is expected to arrive at Alexandria from Constantinople on Saturday.

The Marquis de Marescot and Mme. de Marescot are expected to arrive by the Lloyd boat to-day from Syria.

Baron von Trauttenberg has arrived from Europe.

An "at home" was given by Gallini Pasha at his Ghazirah villa on Monday. Among those present were Princess Asis Pasha Hassan and his wife, Princess Asis Pasha Hassan, Bey Sultan, Mostapha Pasha Kamel, Messrs. A. Cattani, de Vries, Vernon, L. and A. Suarez, and many others.

The following are among the latest arrivals at the Carlton Hotel: D. C. Goodman and Mrs. Goodman, and Mr. B. F. Fernal.

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Large Assortment of Old and New Carpets
ALL MADE BY HAND.

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LOOMS and DYE WORKS in all centres of production in Asia, employing 10,000 workmen
CARPETS made to order in all sizes and dyed with permanent vegetable colours.

Great Choice of Rich Designs.

MODERATE, FIXED PRICES.—CENTRAL HOUSE: SMYRNA, EST. 1842. BRANCH IN LONDON

Cairo Show Rooms: Bond-Point Soliman Pacha, opposite Savoy Hotel.
25366-31-1906

ARE DISEASES INCREASING?

There can be no question, says the "Fractious," that the prevalence of certain diseases has increased during the last half-century. Common among these are diabetes and insanity, both of which are largely due to the mental stress of a harder struggle for existence. The increased consumption of alcohol, and the free use of narcotics, are also responsible for many morbid conditions unknown to our hardier forebears. But, in comparing the present prevalence of disease with that of the past, there are several factors for which due allowance is often not made. One of these is that our forefathers died, as a rule, at a considerably younger age than their descendants; if they did not perish by the sword, they were mowed down from time to time by the plague, or other devastating epidemics. In this way they escaped many of the diseases not only of old age but of advanced middle life. Again, it must not be forgotten that each generation represented a much larger extent than is now the case the survival of the fittest. Most of the weaklings died in childhood. The triumph of modern hygiene is that it has preserved a large proportion of these lives; or, in other words, we may fairly pride ourselves from the humanitarian point of view, but we must not shut our eyes to the fact that it has the serious drawback of lowering the general standard of health, and of sapping the vigour of the race. Another factor must be taken into account in estimating the prevalence of disease: it is our vastly greater power of recognizing them. Discussing this question in an article which recently appeared in the "Nouvelle Revue," Dr. P. L. Hauser says:—

"What then is the cause of the multiplication of disease? Is this multiplication merely apparent, being due first to the progress of natural sciences and then to the new knowledge which we have obtained with reference to pathology? While the fact of this new knowledge is indisputable this last hypothesis is insufficient to explain the absolute increase, maintained by the most distinguished physicians of past years, with reference to a great many of the diseases of our epoch. While biological science has made immense strides in recent years, we cannot deny to the physicians of ancient times a profound spirit of observation. Yet we look in vain for the least mention of diseases such as diphtheria, progressive locomotor ataxia, progressive muscular atrophy, Parkinson's disease, Basedow's disease, general paralysis of the insane, and the different sorts of neuropathic sclerosis, all of which are frequent to-day."

Dr. Hauser's remark is, the "Fractious" thinks, too sweeping. A very fair description of diphtheria is to be found in Aretaeus. It is by no means safe to infer, because no mention is to be found in old writers of diseases of obscure and perplexing symptomatology, that they did not exist. This argument would equally prove that many other diseases are of modern development. Bound ulcer of the stomach was no utterly unknown in the seventeenth century; that the discovery of the lesion at the post-mortem examination of the body of a Royal princess was held to be a proof of poisoning, and for political reasons was explained away as the result of an awkward use of the acids. Appendicitis again may be more common now than formerly, but we know that it did exist long before it was generally recognised, and it may fairly be assumed that it has existed since man had an appendix. Yet there is no mention of it in the ancient writers.

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Carbolic Toilet Soap.

Carefully prepared from the best materials only, delicately perfumed, and superintended in every way meets the exacting requirements of the most sensitive skin.

It is also antiseptic, containing 10% Crystalline Carbolic, which has been shown to have a healthy action on the skin, and acts as a preventive of contagion.

Calvert's Carbolic Ointment

Useful and refreshing in all cases of skin irritation. Always ready to have in hand for the treatment of burns, scalds, and other minor ailments.

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Comfortable apartments, with or without board. Terms very reasonable.

AUSTRIA IN MACEDONIA.

There are four conflicting purposes which divide the European Powers on the question of Macedonia. The first is that of Great Britain, who is followed by France and Italy. It is altruistic and recognizes that Macedonia should be freed from the Sultan. The second is the cynical policy of Germany, who desires to be friends with the Sultan, and is, therefore, hostile to the altruistic idea. The third is that of Russia-borne fear, the war, which consisted in urging on Bulgaria to war with Turkey so that she might step in and promote a re-division of frontiers to her own advantage. The fourth policy is that of Austria, whose people are only in contact with the Macedonians, whose traders have been first on the spot, and whose capitalists have acquired great interests in the country. As Mr. R. A. Scott-Jones points out in the "Fortnightly Review," Austria has nothing to gain by any sudden change in the Government of Macedonia, for if the present state of things continues, her securities in the country, and consequently her control of the country, will be such that she will have practically absorbed Macedonia, as Russia was in process of absorbing Macedonia. Peace and order are necessary to her plans, and she desires just so much reform as will stave off revolution without destroying the supremacy of her Porte. Austria has so far won all along the line, for the other five Powers, Russia, owing to her misfortunes, have all waived their right to participate in the game, while the unfortunate people of Macedonia have continued to be the pawns of diplomacy.

ROMAN CATHOLICS IN THE EAST.

FRENCH PROTECTORATE RENOUNCED.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Superior of the Italian Mission of the Franciscans, Father Joseph Canova, celebrated a Requiem Mass there for the victims of the earthquake in Calabria, in the presence of the Italian Ambassador and Consul-General, the officers of the Italian garrison, and the members of the Italian colony. It will be remembered that Father Canova, in obedience to the orders of the Vatican, informed the French Ambassador at Constantinople, in September last, that being unwilling any longer to remain under the Protectorate of France he had placed himself under the Protectorate of Italy. The other religious missions sent their Superiors to the Requiem Mass, which inaugurated the taking possession of the Italian missions at Constantinople by the Italian Ambassador.

BRITAIN AND ITS NEIGHBOURS

The "Edinburgh Review" takes a hopeful view of the future relations of the Powers. In sober truth, it remarks, is there reasonable ground for anticipating the occurrence of a life-and-death struggle between the British Empire and a combination against it of the great nations of the Continent? It is quite rational to anticipate a future in which the United Kingdom, the centre of the commerce of the whole world, will be performed entirely dependent upon its internal resources, and will glare out, so to speak, from behind its moat, and with its drawbridges raised, against millions of enquiring foes panting for its destruction. It is sufficiently lamentable that in the early years of the twentieth century, so gloomy a prospect should loom before the eyes of Englishmen. We have, assuredly, no right to calculate on perpetual peace. It is possible on the other hand, to give too much rein to the imagination in picturing the danger of the coming years. . . . When we take a general survey of our own position in either hemisphere, we are quite unable to see that it necessitates the taking of such gigantic measures as are recommended to us. Lord Roberts is unjust in suggesting that the British people are either indifferent to military matters or that they are unwilling to make sacrifices. But reasonable men ought at least carefully to consider the real danger to their condition before they saddle themselves with burdens which must greatly hamper the growth and prosperity of the people.

AVIS

La Société THE UPPER EGYPT HOTELS COMPANY a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de MM. les Ingénieurs et Architectes qui ont pris part au concours pour les plans du nouvel hôtel à Luxor, que le délégué des jurés qui a été fixé pour la clôture de concours, les plans en question seront acceptés jusqu'au 15 Décembre 1905.

Nous, délégués, date qui avait été préalablement fixé.

Par ordre du Conseil d'Administration
56730-92 O. Pizon, Secrétaire.

SUDANESE BELIEFS

AS TO
WHITE MEN'S ORIGIN.

There is a passage in one of the ancient Arab histories in which the statement is made that "the white people came from the other side of the sea," and that perfectly plain and intelligible statement was so distorted that the belief of the Sudanese prevailed throughout the Western Sudan that white men came from the bottom of the sea. This belief has been found to exist both in British and in French territory.

It was, indeed, on one occasion turned somewhat ingeniously to account by a Fulani Emir whose country was situated some distance from the Niger. In the early days of our occupation of the Niger territory our activities, for obvious reasons, confined to the immediate neighbourhood of the river. This was held strong confirmation of the theory as to the origin of the white man, and the Emir in question actually informed his subjects, who were growing disturbed at the stories they heard of the white man, that they had nothing to fear from the white man, as they could not live away from the water! The fact that a high official took his tub daily was further confirmed confirmatory evidence of the submarine origin of the white man.

There can be no doubt, also, that the Arabs, in order to render their position in the Sudan more agreeable, spread broadcast the statement that the white men were cannibals. The fact that they did not eat black men was explained as due to their devilish cunning. They wanted to make themselves strong in the country before beginning their horrid practices; but, as they could not altogether do without this kind of food, they brought their fish with them in time. This was the tinest mark of the white man made to support this weird invention. It was only when his man refused to eat the sustenance of a tin of meat of which he had himself partaken that a well-known explorer at length learned the legend.

This was in East Central Africa, but in Western Africa a French expedition had the unfortunate fate of finding a portion of a human figure cut off, no doubt, by some accident—in a tin of meat. By was fresh and conclusive confirmation of the story, in which the people had almost ceased to believe, and it was only after a considerable lapse of time that the idea was at length eradicated.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN COTTON PLANTERS AND SPINNERS.

Mr. C. W. Macara, chairman of the Committee of the International Federation of Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations, has sent to the press the following communication he has received from Mr. R. A. Calvin, president of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America (Dallas, Texas):—"The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, which is composed almost exclusively of cotton planters, was organized about three years ago, and has rapidly taken to the way we number almost a half-million members. One of the main purposes of the organization is to establish a friendly intercourse between the planter and the spinner, and to this end we are bending our efforts. Your public utterances recently have greatly encouraged us, and we hope in the near future to perfect such an arrangement with the spinners of the world as to eliminate from the cotton trade a large percentage of its speculative nature. Cotton growers are getting tired of uncertain conditions and want to establish a medium through which business can be done legitimately and to the interest of both spinners and producers. Cotton growers do not want an exorbitant price for their products, but, on the contrary, they are willing to furnish the world's demand at fair and legitimate prices. They further want the price to be stable and as near uniform as possible. Conditions have forced us to keep on the ball side of the market, and unless something is done to relieve the situation, which is the result of unnatural and unreasonable speculation, we will be forced to organize more compactly for a great battle campaign every time a season rolls round. If you are willing to take the matter up with us, I feel sure that arrangements can be made that will work a benefit to all."

WHEN IS DUTY A PLEASURE?

When you need a
LAXATIVE

ALL CHURCHES and Dispensaries
Manufacturers of the Laxative
Laxative, London, England

1- A LAXATIVE AS A LOZENGE. 1-

Purgatif idéal rafraîchissant et grand dé-

pouillé du sang recommandé par les hautes

sociétés médicales dans toute l'Europe.

Meilleure remède contre la constipation, les

maladies du foie, les maux de reins, les

hémorroïdes.

Dépositaires:

Alexandrie, DROGUERIE FISCHER, Rue

Chéif Pacha

Cairo, O. GIULIOTTI & Co.

Tantah, MOH. ABDELLATIF

56115-90*

THE PYRAMID CAMP.

HEALTH IN THE DESERT.

A few days ago, we announced that a party leave London on November 26 for a luxurious encampment pitched in the desert close to the Pyramids to search of health and the despatch of mail.

The organizer of the party is Miss Mina M. Sheppard. An interviewer saw Miss Sheppard at the Grosvenor Crescent Club and obtained some details of her plans.

"Although I have tried this encampment idea of mine before, this year I am carrying it out on a much larger scale."

"A well-known Buxton doctor, a nerve specialist, will be attached to the party. This doctor spent some weeks last year in the desert, and knows full well the bracing qualities of desert air and desert sun. And any number of Harley-street doctors are recommending their patients suffering from nervous prostration and so forth to join my party. But please don't run away with the idea that the encampment will be a hospital, for the life is so infinitely delightful to tempt the hale and strong, yearning for a little break in the monotony of existence. Conspicuous in any case will be allowed."

"The site I have chosen for the encampment is on the borders of a palm-shaded grove. I have deliberately fixed upon an open situation, as the sun is so immensely good for people. The tents are perfect in their way. They are sand-proof, wind-proof, and mosquito-proof. The inside of the canvas is worked in beautiful colours, and Oriental carpets are spread upon the floor. Every tent is nicely furnished, and provided with a dear little Italian embers-stove, as desert nights are at times somewhat chilly. My own dragoman will act as chef, and one will quarrel with his cooking, as he has proved the most fastidious."

"Yes! Oh, a guinea a day covers everything. But, of course, this does not include the champagne fare, which runs from £15 to £25. All being well, we shall leave town on November 16, and I, as organizer, shall remain in the desert until March."

BISHOP ON NATIONAL MORALS.

The Bishop of Salisbury, speaking at a great central service in Westminster in connection with the revival in his diocese, deprecated the disregard for human life. This was shown in the cases of men, perfectly sane, who did not like to take the opportunity of just condemnation by their fellow-men. He did not speak of the mentally afflicted, but of those who did not believe that life was a trust from God, and thought they could give it up when they chose. It was shown also in the fact that while the number of marriages had increased, the number of old men born from such was also decreasing, proving that there was a lack of real desire to carry on that sacred trust God had committed to parents as their chief power for good. They could give it up when they chose. It was shown also in the fact that there was something seriously lacking in the estimation of this gift of life God had given us. He objected to the modern habit of treating marriage as a failure, and said weakening of the marriage tie was a certain symptom of decay in a nation.

Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA.

November
Wed. 15 H.B.M.'s Consulate General meet members A.L.M. & D.S. 6.30
E.T.C. headquarters. Meeting of those interested in new British Club. 9.15.
Old Boure Palace Bar. Orchestra. 6. Zinzin Theatre. M. Lambert's company in *Bravissimo*. 9.
Alhambra. French comedy company in *Chéri*. 9.
Thurs. 16 Mno. Carlesimo's Panoforte Recital. 9.30.
Fri. 17 New Masonic Hall. Regular meeting. Zealand Chapter 1157 E.O. 8.30.
Lifanti Concert-room. Concert for benefit of M. A. Taperio. 9.30.
Sat. 18 Mustapha Riffs Range. R. B. C. Practice. 2.30.
Tues. 21 H.B.M.'s Consul's Meeting in connection with British Manufacturers' Exhibition. 4.30.
New Masonic Hall. Regular Meeting. Albert Edward Lodge 707 S.C. 8.30.
Sat. 25 Khedivial Hotel. Germania Lodge's Charity Ball. 9.30.

CAIRO.

November.
Wed. 15 Khedivial Opera House. Com. Salvini in *The Taming of the Shrew*. 9.
Theatre des Nouveautés. 9.30.
Alhambra. Parisien. 9.30.
Fri. 17 K. B. C. 8.30 Meeting. 8.
Zoological Gardens. Ghish Boys' Band. Afternoon.
Football. Boule. 6. Mr. Stott's XI. at Boule. Kick off 8.30.
Sun. 19 Zoological Gardens. R. A. Infantry Band. Afternoon.

EGYPTIAN TRADE AND FINANCE.

Monseigneur L. Maréchal, representative of Belgium in Egypt, has prepared a very detailed statement on the economic and financial situation in this country. At the outset he advises his friends to be careful of the effects of over-speculation in the neighbourhood of Cairo, especially if the price of cotton should fall. He apprehends a coming financial difficulty, after saying which he passes on to the importations of goods into Egypt, which showed up for the years 1899-1904, wholly in favor of England all the way through. British exports to Egypt in the year 1899 valued £25,256,639, rising to £26,581,659 in 1901, then falling to £26,346,000 in 1902, and bounding up to £26,874,330 and £26,198,101 in the two succeeding years respectively. The progress of French furnishings to Egypt was constant through all these years, beginning with £21,050,902 in 1899 and steadily rising to £21,949,055 in 1901. Similarly Austrian progress in this direction was also uninterrupted from £2735,000 in 1899 to £21,458,524 in 1904. Italy's share increased from £2588,871 in 1899 to £21,164,190 in 1904. Germany's contribution was £2360,04 in 1899, and it rose to £21,000,189 in 1901. Russia was £2490,025 in 1899 and £21,000,044 in 1904; and Belgium's £2366,405 in 1899, rising to £2748,085 in 1904. The total importation of the country for the years named was £211,216,405, £213,801,391, £215,244,978, £214,814,684, £213,785,190, and £205,595,578 respectively.

BELGIAN EXPORTS INTO EGYPT.

Belgium was the leading foreigner to Egypt in 1904 of the following goods:—Wrought iron and steel, wares, cement, yarn, cotton goods, glass, mirrors, also white and chemical manures, and also occupied second place as in the following:—Leather, iron, linen, and hemp, pottery, and porcelain, iron, yarn, chemical products, lime and stone. Belgium's share of Egypt's exports was due, says Mr. Maréchal, in large part to the activity of the Belgians in this country, who devote their attention to railways, railways, cement, agriculture, roads, brewing, etc.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

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COMMODORE NICHOLSON RECOMMENDS PERUNA.



COMMODORE NICHOLSON.

COMMODORE NICHOLSON, of the United States Navy, in a letter from 1887 R Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., says:

"Your Peruna has been and is now used by so many of my friends and acquaintances as a sure cure for colds, coughs, and all other ailments of the throat and lungs, and I unhesitatingly recommend it to all persons suffering from these complaints."

Our army and navy are the natural protectors of our country.

Peruna is the natural protection of the army and navy in the vicissitudes of climate and exposure.

We have on the thousands of testimonials from prominent people in the army and navy.

We can give our readers only a slight glimpse of the vast array of unqualified endorsements. Dr. Hartman is constantly receiving for his widely known and efficient remedy, Peruna.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

For special directions everywhere should read "The Use of Peruna," which is furnished free of charge to all who send for it.

Peruna is sold by all chemists and druggists at five fillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five fillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following valuable druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

MAX FISCHER,

Cairo and Alexandria, Egypt.

For special directions everywhere should read "The Use of Peruna," which is furnished free of charge to all who send for it.

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RAMLÉH RAILWAY COMPANY.

Full: _____

	P.T.	P.T.	P.T.
An. cour.	70,778	—	14,427.
„ der.	61,164	7,076	9,093.
Augment.	9,609		5,3 4.
Dim.		7,076	
TOTALS.—Année courante 85,900; année de nière 77,833; Augmentation 7,867			

du 1er octobre 1905 au samedi 11 nov. 1905

	Billets	Abonnements	et Divers
	P.T.	P.T.	P.T.
Année cour.	487,949	34,104	96,731
„ der.	399,317	67,113	58,881
Augment.	87,932		37,850
Dim.		33,009	
TOTAUX.—Année courante	618,084		
dernière	535,311	Augmentation	92,773

ALEXANDRIA TRAMWAY COMPA

du dimanche 5 nov. au samedi 11 nov. 1905		
Billets	Carrets et Divers	Total
P.T.	P.T.	P.T.
Année cour. 117,722.3	11,380.5	128,952
„ der. 105,26.6	9,990.	115,259.
Augment. 12,452.7	1,390.5	13,693

da 1er janvier au samedi 11 nov. 1905

	Billets	Carnets et Divers	Total
	P.T.	P.T.	P.T.
Année cour.	5,370,639.	677,278.2	6,047,914.
„ der	4,746,439.4	608,791.3	5,355,168.
Augment.	624,199.6	68,550.9	692,750.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE QUOTATION

	Banks' buying	Banks' selling
London cheque.	97	97
" 3m. bank paper	96	96
" 3m. house paper	96	96
Paris cheque	98	98
" 3m. bank paper	98	98
" 3m. house paper	98	98
Swissland cheque.	98	98
" 3m. bank paper.	98	98
Germany cheque	97	97
" 3m. bank paper	96	96
Italian cheque	96	96
Vinosa & Trieste cheque	96	96
Constantinople cheque	96	96

*Less one per mille brokerage.

SHARE LIST

GIVEN BY THE "ASSOCIATION DES COMPTES"
"VALEURS D'ALEXANDRIE".

Clôture d'aujourd'hui à 12h.30 p.m.

Agrio. Bank of Egypt.	9	14	8	9	14
Nat. Bank of Egypt.	"	36	14	25	14
Hamieh Railway	"	6	8	"	"
Egyptian Delta Rail- way	"	4	10	"	"
Trans. d'Alexandrie.	Fon.	161	"	"	"
" div.	"	315	"	830	"
Alexandria "Water."	Est.	14	"	"	14
Eaux du Canal.	Fon.	1115	"	1190	"
Delta Sanieh	Est.	17	"	18	"
" idem	"	"	"	"	"
Souss Khediviale	Est.	"	"	"	"
Egyptian Markets	"	37	"	"	"

Anglo-Egyptian
Spinning — 1 — 99/

Banc d'Alger	Priv. Fos.	207	"	308
" de Constantine	Div.	114	"	116
" du Caire	Priv.	119	"	115
" d'Oran	Fos.	55	"	56
Egypt. Cotton Mills	Lst.	6 1/2	"	6
Sait & Sons	"	24 1/2	"	21/9
Fraser & Neave	"	"	"	"
Obig. Credit Foncier Egyptien 3 %	Fos.	314	"	371 1/2
Leont. Term.	"	"	"	"
Banca Nazionale de Napoli	Lt.	18	"	18
Banca Industriale	Lt.	"	"	"
Cassa di Risparmio	Fos.	186	"	188
Navy-American Nile	Lst.	8 1/2	"	8 1/2
Deferred Debt	Lst.	13	"	18 1/2
Nagoya Hotels	"	10	"	"
The Land	"	9	"	"
Assay & Refractory Co.	"	1	"	1/3
Land Bank	"	9	"	"
Trust	"	1 5/39	"	5/39
Bank of India	"	1 1/2	"	1 1/2
Splendid Hotel	"	"	"	"

Chelik Fadl	124	125
Batraprasad	124	125

Comptoir Financier	"	4	8	"	—	18
Buildings Lands	"	4	18	"	—	18
Delta and Upper Egypt,	"	5	—	"	—	—

ASSOCIATION

DES COURTIERES EN MARCHANDISES
(Service spécial)
DÉPARTEMENT D'ORIENTALISME

Amirindian INTERPRETE 10h à 5h

Futurs : jan.-fév. : 5.73
 mai-juin : " " " "
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 " " " " " " " "
Futurs : jan.-fév. : 5.81
 mai-juin : 5.93

DENRÉES HEURE
(Cotations de la Bourse Khéviadze 1h. p.m.)
Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en
Marchandises

Cotations P.G.R.-E.

Novembre 1906	Tal.	14	1/16	à	—
Novembre	"	"	"	"	"
Novembre	"	"	"	"	"
Janvier	"	"	"	"	"
Mars	"	"	"	"	"
Graines de coton	"	"	"	"	"
N° 1	"	"	"	"	"
N° 2	"	"	"	"	"
N° 3	"	"	"	"	"
N° 4	"	"	"	"	"
N° 5	"	"	"	"	"
N° 6	"	"	"	"	"
N° 7	"	"	"	"	"
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Huixtla	day, 7.30	8.47	9.40		10.47		12.40		2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	7.40	8.40	9.40
Day	6.50	7.50	8.10	9.10	10.10		12.10		1.30		2.30	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10
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